









**LAST NIGHT FIRE** broke out in the top floor of No. 39 Hollywood Road. The outbreak was quickly extinguished by the police and inmates. The damage was very slight, a few articles of clothing being burned.

**VESSELS IN THE DOCKS**—At Kowloon—Kong Beng, Chowis, Namon, Prinzess Wilhelm, Kong Alf, Empress of Japan. Cosmopolitan—On Sang, Martha. Aberdeen—(Luo).

H. E. THE Governor has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Chief Inspector Corcoran as Acting Deputy Superintendent, consequent upon the appointment of Mr. J. F. Buley to be Assistant Colonial Secretary. The following temporary promotions have also been effected:—First-class Inspector A. Mackie to be Acting Chief Inspector; Second-class Inspector Hanson to be Acting First-class; Third-class Inspector Baker to be Acting Second-class; P.S. 12 Withall to be Acting Third-class Inspector; A. S. Maclean to be P.S.; P.O., 24 Graham, to be A.S.

We understand that the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce is at last awakening from its lethargy, and that it has resolved upon taking a decided step towards obtaining the opening of the West River and the opening up of South China generally to foreign trade. This is as it should be. A telegram has been despatched to Lord Salisbury, strongly supporting Mr. John Andrew's case and calling upon the British authorities to take immediate action in the matter. We do not know the exact terms of the message, and it is a pity that its contents have not been forwarded to the press as the united support of the Hongkong press would, in our opinion, have tended to strengthen the hands of the Chamber.

At the Magistracy to-day Wong Lau Chan, a Chinese doctor, was charged with having failed to notify a case of plague on which he was attending. Dr. Clark presented. The case occurred in the first floor of No. 14 Pok-fai Road. A richiee called stated he had requested the doctor to attend. The doctor gave his patient some herbs which did not do him any good. He then gave him another dose, but the patient died shortly afterwards. Dr. Atkinson said he had examined the body of the deceased, who had died from plague. The defendant said he did not know the new laws. His patient was suffering from fever. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith said the doctor must have had a suspicion of the existence of the disease. He would fine him \$25, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment.

The public meeting to be held in the Theatre-morring afternoon at 4.30 is one of special interest for several reasons. It is in the first place very gratifying to see on one platform representatives of most of the great Protestant missionary societies. Of different branches of the church and pursuing varying methods, they will unite for the common purpose of arousing interest and, if possible, sympathy in the public mind of the colony. It is of interest also because it marks the close of a hundred years' work of the London Missionary Society, and, speaking roughly, of all the great missionary societies which came into existence in the closing decade of the last century. In the single case of South Africa, Livingstone and Moffat, by their work, did more than any other men to open up the country in which a great section of the English race bids fair to find a home. The labours of the L. M. S. missionaries in regard to the Chinese language and literature is a sample of what they and other societies have done in many lands. On these grounds, and as representatives of a large and important section of opinion in England and in this colony, we hope the meeting will be numerously attended, as we think it likely to be. The speakers include the Bishop, Dr. Eitel, Dr. Chalmers, and others.

A few days ago we mentioned that a native doctor was being presented at Singapore for failing to report a fatal case of diphtheria. The case has now been decided. In the course of his trial the accused gave evidence on his own behalf, stating that he had practised medicine in Singapore for twenty years. He had a recognized Indian diploma. He was for some years employed in the Hospital under Dr. Rowell, and afterwards with Messrs. Maynard and Co. In 1889 he proceeded to Glasgow to take an English diploma, but his lungs being affected he had to return to the East. The Magistrate (Mr. Atkinson), in giving his decision, said it was clear from the evidence that the defendant had no knowledge of the disease he was treating, and as the section spoke of treating a disease, and not of treating a patient, he thought knowledge was a very necessary condition, and the case must therefore be dismissed. He was of opinion, however, that the prisoner had shown great carelessness and a great want of knowledge in the handling of this case. It was a great misfortune that unqualified practitioners like the defendant should be allowed to practise in Singapore. It is stated that the accused had an income of over £1000 a year. Singapore is now agitating for a law to restrict unqualified medical practice, a subject that has been discussed over and over again in Hongkong and recently re-opened by Dr. Clark, the Medical Officer of Health, in the Secretary Board.

W. Robinson & Co.'s Plants are guaranteed for the climate. Plants Repeatedly to new.

The body of a Chinese girl was found floating in the harbour on Sunday. The body appeared to have been in the water for some time as it was in an advanced state of decomposition.

It is understood that the unofficial members of the Legislative Council addressed a communication to the Government on the subject of the public sale of building materials contained in and comprising certain houses within the resumed area of Tai-ping-shan, which was to have taken place on the afternoon of Friday next. The result of the petition is that the advertisement of the sale has been withdrawn from the public prints, and we learn the sale will not now take place. The protest of the unofficial members arose out of the belief which is generally entertained—and for which we believe there is substantial ground, sufficient justification—that the present outbreak of sporadic cases of plague is due in great measure to the dissemination of the disease germs by building material, especially the woodwork, of the condemned houses of Tai-ping-shan area. The unofficial members are to be commended on the step they have taken, and we think the Government also deserve to be congratulated on the goodness they have shown by so readily complying with the suggestions contained in the petition. 'It is never too late to mend.'

CHOLERA is raging in Calcutta.

It is believed the Duke of Connaught is to represent the Queen at the approaching coronation of the Czar.

A new science called diagraphy, applied to the teaching of the French language, was shown a few days ago by M. Foren de Marry, the Vice-President of the Society of French Masters. It simplifies the French grammar by teaching its rules through signs, and is to what the system of mnemonics is to the memory. In this way, the rules are reduced from thousands to tens.—Truth.

It is decided to allot to Devonport Dockyard the construction of a battleship. Hitherto the largest vessel ever launched at Devonport is the *Edgar*, cruiser. With the object of laying the keel of the battleship, the construction of the *Argonaut*, cruiser, is being pushed forward rapidly. The new battleship will be of similar type to the *Renown*, twenty feet longer than the *Edgar*, and of 12 feet more beam than that vessel.

TELEGRAMS received at this port yesterday afternoon (says the N.O. Daily News) the 29th Feb. report that the authorities in the Yangtze valley provinces and those of the South were all on the alert and ready to crush any attempts at rebellion in their several districts on the occasion of the Festival of Lanterns on the 27th instant. In the native city here also the local authorities took care to have a strong body of soldiers and militia ready for emergency.—From the south, however, there were indefinite rumours of some risings.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(SPECIAL TO THE 'CHINA MAIL.')  
LONDON, March 1, 1936.  
GERMANY.  
A spontaneous agitation has commenced in Germany for a large increase of the navy.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE CUBAN REBELLION.

The Washington Senate has passed a resolution recognizing the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, and requesting President Cleveland to invite Spain to recognize the autonomy of Cuba. There is great popular excitement in Madrid; the United States Legation is guarded, and the Government has forbidden any demonstrations of the national feelings.

A fresh expedition consisting of 25,000 men has been ordered to be in readiness to sail for Cuba, and the training squadron has been ordered to be in readiness.

(Special to the Shanghai Mercury).

VICEROY LI WILL VISIT THE UNITED STATES.

Huang-chang, after being present at the coronation of the Czar, will visit the different countries of Europe; and he intends to return to America, so that he may pay a visit to the United States.

(From Japanese Papers.)

SUSPENSION OF THE 'NIPPON.'

The Nippon has been suspended today (presumably for commenting on the Korean affair).

THE CORONATION OF THE TSAR.

To-day's Official Gazette definitely announces that Marquis Yamagata has been appointed Japanese Ambassador to attend the forthcoming coronation of the Tsar.

FOREIGN RIGHTS IN FORMOSA.

The Foreign Department has issued a notification that the Treaties of Foreign Powers with Japan will in future apply also to Formosa—Taiwan, Amoy, and other islands and bays being declared open for foreign residence and trade.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

The final for the Hongkong Football Cup will be played on Saturday next at 4 p.m. between H.M.S. Centurion and K.W. Union. The Cup will immediately after the match be presented to the winning team by the Hon. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart, President of the Hongkong Football Club. Refreshments will also be provided for the two teams.

The Committee of the Hongkong Football competition will shortly meet to consider what form the competition shall take for next season; the usefulness of a representative association will then be considered also.

The Annual Dinner of the Hongkong Football Club will be held on Saturday, March 23. Badges to Association players and Caps to Rugby players will then be presented.

Footballers in Hongkong will be glad to know that Mr. Oliver, who was injured, is recovering very satisfactorily.

THE OVIDE MUSIN COMPANY.

SECOND CONCERT.

- SONATA (G major) for Piano and Violin.....Rubinstein.  
Scherzo.....Schubert.  
Andante and Variation.....EDWARD SCHAEFF and OVIDE MUSIN.  
Arr.—Bisclan Vesper.....Verdi.  
AUXILIARY LECTURE MUSIN.  
(a) Old Minuet.....Rubinstein.  
(b) Etude op. 23 No. 2.....Rubinstein.  
Capriccio on two Scotch Melodies.....EDWARD SCHAEFF.  
1. 'Auld Robin Gray'.....Makin.  
2. 'Charley is my darling'.....OVIDE MUSIN.  
PART II.  
(a) 'Ma Voix'.....Goring-Thomas.  
(b) 'Copella Valse'.....Debussy.  
ANNIE LOUISE MUSIN.  
(a) Evening Star (Tannhauser).....Wagner.  
(b) Capriccio No. 1.....Makin.  
OVIDE MUSIN.  
Dance Repertoire.....Mitschewski.  
EDWARD SCHAEFF.  
Air and Variations for Soprano and Violin Obligato.....Artot.  
ANNIE LOUISE MUSIN and OVIDE MUSIN.  
Another attractive programme of classical and Salon music was presented by the Musin Company last night, but failed in drawing anything like a full audience. The audience was typical of Hongkong musical taste—a few drawn out of curiosity and the few musical people who possess (mostly German) evidently drawn in the hope of hearing legitimate music expounded as it can be only by a Great Master. Undoubtedly, M. Musin, in a certain class of music, is a great Master, and we should say his forte lies in the Salon style. So far, he has not attempted anything beyond this. Possibly he recognises the want of appreciation in us, and advances what he knows is in keeping with his likely patrons. In this, from a business point of view, he shows an astuteness sometimes lacking in virtuosity. But still we shall be sorry to part without hearing him in either one or two of the great classics.

Having looked forward to this visit his truly musical patrons deserve the first place above mere popular works. The first piece in the programme was Rubinstein's Sonata in G major, which naturally allowed for a greater display of technique in the piano part than on the violin, and M. Edouard Schaeff is to be congratulated on the masterly manner in which he handles the instrument. His solo playing lacked the fire and dash of many pianists, but, on the other hand, his accompaniments were perfect and a study in themselves, and the duet between the piano and the violin showed the two artists thoroughly acquainted with the mood of the composition. The interpretation of the composer's ideas. Time rhythm, and modulation and expression all pointed at an effort to render Rubinstein with artistic effect. Mr. Schaeff gave three solos during the evening. He showed most in Rubinstein's Etude, Op. 23. He played with marvellous velocity and precision, once or twice slightly hurried by the failure of the piano to follow him, but his solo gave particular satisfaction to the audience and was loudly cheered.

Madame Musin was very charming in her various songs, and was deservedly cheered on each occasion, giving an amusing trial for the first time following the Copella Valse with 'Scherzo' by Artot.

The 'Air with Variations' by Artot, for voice, violin and piano, was one of the happiest items on the programme. For the ensemble item could not be surpassed. The phrase where the upper register of the voice blended with harmonies on the violin was a wonderful exhibition, and an impossible voice for anyone to attempt but which having the fullest reliance on each other.

M. Musin was particularly successful in producing harmonies, and gave several exhibitions of this trickery in violin handling almost, we are sorry to say, amounting to excess. However, the audience appeared to appreciate it, and M. Musin played into their hands.

The programme for Wednesday evening is calculated to bring together a larger audience. M. Musin will play Paganini's 'Non più il cor' for violin alone.

The British Board of Trade Returns showed that for the last twelve months the total exports were £255,169,174, against £215,874,383, being a gain of £39,294,791, or 4.79 per cent. For exports for December represented £36,907,006, against £33,070,450, or an addition of £3,836,556—equal to 11.78 per cent. In figures in all the items, but principally in raw materials and manufactured articles. Receipts of wheat from America, India, Turkey, and Roumania have increased; but those from Russia, Germany, Chile, Argentina, Australia, and British North America have run down. For the twelve months the total imports were £213,087,430, against £208,844,810, an improvement of £4,242,620, or 2.04 per cent. For the year there was a gain of £10,000,000, but the returns taken together show that the Far East shared to some extent the revival of business.

REVIEWS.

TYPHOON HIGHWAYS IN THE FAR EAST.

By the Rev. R. F. Louis Froe, S.J.  
The title of this work, which would appear to be the first of a series to be issued under the auspices of the Zikawei Observatory, is distinctly misleading. As a carefully written monograph upon the typhoons of September 19, 1925, it will be welcomed, since it is founded on a sufficient number of observations, and in some particulars these are of peculiar interest. It is unwise, however, as well as unscientific to select a single instance of a phenomenon, and then (treating it as a type) to search through old records for others that may resemble it. This is what the author has done, and it is far from surprising that he has found a considerable number of typhoons presenting a more or less close resemblance. Surely if we are to generalize at all it should be rather from the consideration of all the available data, and a very great mass of material must by this time be in the possession of the Zikawei Observatory. Instead of attempting to handle the whole of the information collected, he assumes as an established fact that typhoons passing over the same districts have certain peculiarities in common, and proceeds to investigate them. But this is not an established fact, and in the end the author finds, for of the seventeen typhoons with which he deals he discovers that only one-half conform to the original type while the other half follow a different course and most probably come to an entirely different ending. It does not suit his purpose, however, to emphasize this divergence, though we think the reason of it would not be difficult to discover, especially if as much attention were given to the regions of high pressure at the times typhoons prevail as is usually given to the regions of low pressure. Even a single well-observed typhoon will give us some further information than the author derives from the one under consideration. It is certainly too late now to insist that the wind in the neighbourhood of a typhoon incurs towards the centre; this has been recognized for many years, and what we now want to know is in what manner and to what extent the incurrence depends upon latitude, and by how much it is less on the navigable semi-circle than on the other more dangerous side. It is questions like these that require elucidating in the future, and their solution cannot fail to be of much use to captains navigating in the vicinity of cyclonic disturbances.

THE ART JOURNAL (New Series) is January and February, 1936. J. S. Virtue and Co., Limited, London.

The time is past for attempting to criticize *The Art Journal* as a literary or artistic production. All we need do at the present time is to call attention to the value of Messrs Virtue and Co.'s publication as a means for keeping alive whatever little we may possess of art culture. To Far Eastern colonies, without the advantages possessed by our brethren in the Homelands of visiting the numerous exhibitions of paintings and sculpture, etchings, high-class modern photography and lithography, artificial stimulus is absolutely necessary for those who have a soul above mere money-making, and we do not think colonists with artistic cravings could obtain this stimulus from a better source than *The Art Journal*. In addition to the ordinary illustrations, each number (published at the low price of 1/6) contains a small-sized rubbing of some well-known picture, and with the January number is given away a beautiful large rubbing of the late Lord Leighton's Academy picture, 'Hit.' When writing of 'British Art at the beginning of 1896,' the Editor carries the war into the camp of those pedantic reactionaries who would have us believe that contemporary art is in a state of absolute and hopeless stagnation. He writes: 'Commercially, it cannot be denied, the condition of modern Art has been, for the last decade, very far from encouraging. The support that has been afforded by the public has been flimsy and uncertain, and has been directed more to the promotion of advanced and progressive ideas than to the perpetuation of conventions, and the multiplication of stereotyped performances.' This uncertainty he attributes partly to the periodic change in the commercial condition of the country and partly to 'the glorification of the Old Master,' the fashion of worshipping at the shrine of the mysterious past and of exalting the work of bygone artists 'at the expense of those who are amongst us to-day.'

The cult of the Old Master, which is permissible to an expert who can discriminate, has become, to the unlearned buyer, a distinct and serious stumbling-block. It has misdirected him, and has led him into the mistake of preferring the third-rate dead painter to the often superior contemporary artist, whose worst fault is that he continues to live. There is truth in this satire. We can sympathize with 'the superior contemporary artist.' Much of the present-day devotion to Art, and to classical music and so-called classical literature, is stimulated, and where there is no stimulation, where Art is treated as a luxury and money is squandered on Old Masters and the copies of Old Masters, so industriously made by hacks in the National Gallery and the Louvre, and the other famous European galleries, there must inevitably be a dearth of support for this live artist who has benefited from the study of past Masters combined with the elements of modern culture. With more frequent exhibitions and a more general diffusion of literary and artistic culture, as is evidenced in the mathematics of the modern home, we do not think, however, the artist of to-day has any reason to fear that his labour will go unrewarded. But Art is a luxury in which we cannot all indulge. Artists must, therefore, suffer from the uncertainty of commercial prosperity; all the writing will not get rid of the fact that people—that is, wise people with a wholesome dread of the Bankruptcy Court—indulge in luxuries only when the flow of commerce has replenished their coffers.

The following is an extract from *The Investors' Review* for February:—'Jameson (who seems to be one of those ignorant, conceited, but pliant and amiable Scottish "boudiers" of the Degraded Dalgo type—a man "loyal" as a collie dog—or a Highland gillie to his master for the time being, and capable of defying the world and all human laws in that master's service) fully expected—so filled was his head with the vapours of the reckless adventure—to be in Johannesburg by the 1st or 2nd January. But the plot failed; Jameson and his swarms of lawless brigades rode forward to their destruction in defiance of warnings, in contemptuous disobedience to peremptory orders to go back, which reached them from the Home Government in spite of their having cut the telegraph wire. That disobedience alone stamps the character of the leader in that famous foray as that of a man whom it would have been an act of justice to have shot at sight. We may give Jameson and his men credit for "the usual British pluck," but it would be as well not to strut too much over it. It is not generally thought good taste to express a deep admiration for the courage of pirates, and these men were, morally, no better than pirates.' The Editor of *The Investors' Review* may be right or he may be wrong, but his 'free criticism' of Jameson and his men is too obviously influenced by his dislike of the British South Africa Chartered Company. While all Britons regret the step taken by Dr. Jameson, few will be found in harmony with the criticism of the Chartered Company and fewer still will endorse his venomous sentences regarding Dr. Jameson and his men. At any rate, it would have been wiser, certainly fairer, to wait the result of the approaching trial in London before pronouncing sweeping verdicts as to which the readers of the Review are treated. Put side by side with it the following blunt remark by Capt. Thatcher, one of 'the pirates' interviewed by the Cape Times:—'One word more, Captain Thatcher. What do you think of "Dr. Jim" yourself and his generous blunder? "D"—the blunder! I tell you he is simply the greatest man I ever met.'

FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

THE BEST MEANS OF OBTAINING SECURITY.

The Rev. J. Sadler sends the N.-C. Daily News the following paper from Amoy:—'In view of the recurrent outrages committed on Western men and women the question arises:—What should be done, not merely on the vindictive side of justice, but to fulfil the deterrent obligations of justice, that is to say to prevent the recurrence of such outrages. We have to be on guard against generalizations, and we are bound to be definite as to certain things that may be demanded of the Central Government of China. The following points have been suggested for particular consideration:—1.—That there should be an Edict issued bearing on the position and safety of Westerners all over China, and that this Edict should be, after the wording has received the approval of the Legation, engraved on tablets, and that such tablets should be placed outside the Confucian temples of every district in the Empire in the presence of the highest native authorities of the locality and of foreign officials, supported by the presence of a certain number of marines, soldiers, or naval sailors. That the function of erecting these tablets should be performed in the most solemn and impressive manner, all officials present wearing their full court uniforms. The number of these Confucian district temples amounts to about a thousand. The number of spectators present at each function would be considerable, and they would tell their countrymen; further, the tablets would be permanent and notorious. Arrangements should be made and expenses borne by the Chinese, either the central or local governments, or both. 2.—The next demand to be made might have reference to aspirants to office and literary degrees. If these persons find it to their interest to prevent outrages on us, they not only can but will do so. Literary degrees confer a great deal of distinction and influence, and are eagerly coveted. A certain number are allotted to each district and prefecture. If outrages on us were followed by lessening the number of degrees conferred on the districts and prefectures in which such outrages occurred, it would be to the interest of all aspirants to literary degrees to prevent such outrages. 3.—The next point is, that wherever any outrage may occur, the responsibility shall rest on the local authorities and their people, as obtains at present in regard to attacks on a mandarin. Thus a wholesome fear and caution would be engendered, and malignant persons would be checked. Such persons would be unable to stir up animosity against us, if the minds of the people were fortified by knowledge and enlightenment, if they were not poisoned by prejudice, and in a condition to believe the slanders uttered against us. Pressure should be put on the Chinese Government to enlighten the people throughout the Empire as to our true status in this country. It is desirable for our home governments to put sufficient pressure on the Chinese Government to induce it to take necessary steps for carrying out the above reasonable demands. Our home governments, in the multitude of other affairs on which they give a portion of their attention to China, and it is therefore very desirable to draw their attention to the true situation of affairs here, and to let them know what are the universal views of persons fitted to form an opinion. It is suggested that this can best be done by missionaries and merchants who have conferred together, and when they have arrived at proposals on which they are in accord, transmitting such proposals, identical in wording, to the various Legations and Foreign Offices, through the Consulates. This would enable the Ministers and Consuls to content on, and concur in such suggestions.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

(Via Ceylon.)

Alahabad, February 22.—The death occurred at Lucknow a few days ago of Mr. Frederick Finott, whose name is familiar as an Oriental scholar of some repute and a constant contributor to the literature of the day upon Indian questions. He had been induced by his interest in this country to come out to visit it for the first time at the age of sixty, and while in Calcutta recently contracted malarious fever under which he gradually succumbed.

TRANSVAAL AFFAIRS.

Alahabad, February 22.—The special correspondent of *The Times* from Johannesburg is Captain Frank Youngblood, and the Central Asian explorer.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

Bombay, February 16.—The Governor this afternoon out of the first of the Ahmedabad Prant railway line at the former city, in the presence of a large number of prominent European and Native gentlemen, the line is 54 miles long, passing through a level, fertile, well-populated country, and will serve as a feeder to the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN.

Calcutta, February 14.—The members of the Calcutta Corporation have resolved to raise the salary of their Chairman to Rs. 3,000 per annum, with Rs. 500 house allowance. This will secure the services of Mr. H. C. Williams, C.S., the nominee of the Lieutenant Governor.

THE V. FRONTIER.

Bombay, 14th February.—Units Khan and 23 followers arrived here last evening, taking up their quarters at the pilgrim rest house, whence they will embark for Jeddah by the steamer *Akbar*, which sails with Mecca pilgrims to-morrow.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

In his Weekly Share Report, dated Hongkong, 3rd March, Mr. G. H. Potts says:—The market still continues to improve and most of the dividend-paying stocks have found ready buyers and show an appreciable advance on last quotations.

BANKS.—HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKS.

continue in demand at 174 per cent premium. The London rate is 240 1/2, ex dividend.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Union Insurance.

Society of Canton shares after being placed at \$195 and \$200 are in request at the latter rate. China Traders have been sold at \$76 and are wanted. North China are firm at \$190. Cautions after being sold at \$190 are wanted at \$200 without any sales to be improved to \$124 without any sales to be improved. Straits Insurance are, after the lapse of the report in which it is proposed to pay a dividend of 10 per cent for the year, in demand at \$28.

THE HONGKONG FIRE.

Insurance in Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboats dropped slightly owing to heavy settlements, but they have since recovered, and after sales at \$32 and \$33 are wanted at \$34 without any sales to be improved. China Traders have been sold at \$76 and are wanted. North China are firm at \$190. Cautions after being sold at \$190 are wanted at \$200 without any sales to be improved to \$124 without any sales to be improved. Straits Insurance are, after the lapse of the report in which it is proposed to pay a dividend of 10 per cent for the year, in demand at \$28.

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FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

THE BEST MEANS OF OBTAINING SECURITY.

The Rev. J. Sadler sends the N.-C. Daily News the following paper from Amoy:—'In view of the recurrent outrages committed on Western men and women the question arises:—What should be done, not merely on the vindictive side of justice, but to fulfil the deterrent obligations of justice, that is to say to prevent the recurrence of such outrages. We have to be on guard against generalizations, and we are bound to be definite as to certain things that may be demanded of the Central Government of China. The following points have been suggested for particular consideration:—1.—That there should be an Edict issued bearing on the position and safety of Westerners all over China, and that this Edict should be, after the wording has received the approval of the Legation, engraved on tablets, and that such tablets should be placed outside the Confucian temples of every district in the Empire in the presence of the highest native authorities of the locality and of foreign officials, supported by the presence of a certain number of marines, soldiers, or naval sailors. That the function of erecting these tablets should be performed in the most solemn and impressive manner, all officials present wearing their full court uniforms. The number of these Confucian district temples amounts to about a thousand. The number of spectators present at each function would be considerable, and they would tell their countrymen; further, the tablets would be permanent and notorious. Arrangements should be made and expenses borne by the Chinese, either the central or local governments, or both. 2.—The next demand to be made might have reference to aspirants to office and literary degrees. If these persons find it to their interest to prevent outrages on us, they not only can but will do so. Literary degrees confer a great deal of distinction and influence, and are eagerly coveted. A certain number are allotted to each district and prefecture. If outrages on us were followed by lessening the number of degrees conferred on the districts and prefectures in which such outrages occurred, it would be to the interest of all aspirants to literary degrees to prevent such outrages. 3.—The next point is, that wherever any outrage may occur, the responsibility shall rest on the local authorities and their people, as obtains at present in regard to attacks on a mandarin. Thus a wholesome fear and caution would be engendered, and malignant persons would be checked. Such persons would be unable to stir up animosity against us, if the minds of the people were fortified by knowledge and enlightenment, if they were not poisoned by prejudice, and in a condition to believe the slanders uttered against us. Pressure should be put on the Chinese Government to enlighten the people throughout the Empire as to our true status in this country. It is desirable for our home governments to put sufficient pressure on the Chinese Government to induce it to take necessary steps for carrying out the above reasonable demands. Our home governments, in the multitude of other affairs on which they give a portion of their attention to China, and it is therefore very desirable to draw their attention to the true situation of affairs here, and to let them know what are the universal views of persons fitted to form an opinion. It is suggested that this can best be done by missionaries and merchants who have conferred together, and when they have arrived at proposals on which they are in accord, transmitting such proposals, identical in wording, to the various Legations and Foreign Offices, through the Consulates. This would enable the Ministers and Consuls to content on, and concur in such suggestions.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

(Via Ceylon.)

Alahabad, February 22.—The death occurred at Lucknow a few days ago of Mr. Frederick Finott, whose name is familiar as an Oriental scholar of some repute and a constant contributor to the literature of the day upon Indian questions. He had been induced by his interest in this country to come out to visit it for the first time at the age of sixty, and while in Calcutta recently contracted malarious fever under which he gradually succumbed.

TRANSVAAL AFFAIRS.

Alahabad, February 22.—The special correspondent of *The Times* from Johannesburg is Captain Frank Youngblood, and the Central Asian explorer.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

Bombay, February 16.—The Governor this afternoon out of the first of the Ahmedabad Prant



## Insurance.

## THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(Established A.D. 1824).

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 TOTAL FUNDS AND SECURITIES ..... £2,450,000  
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HAVING been appointed AGENTS of the above Company we are prepared to accept European and CHINESE RISKS at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, January 1, 1896. 12

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1894, £1,011,018 2s. 2d.  
 Authorised Capital ..... £2,000,000  
 Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000  
 Paid-up Capital ..... £2,000,000  
 Fire Funds ..... £2,410,992.73  
 Revenue Fire Branch ..... £1,640,856.187

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 Agents.  
 13 July, 1895. 1300

## UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne A.D. 1714).

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED, £450,000.  
 CAPITAL PAID UP, £180,000.  
 TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED, £2,000,000.  
 TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME, £250,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Society in Hongkong, is prepared to issue Policies against FIRE on the usual terms.

HARRY WICKING,  
 Praya Central.  
 1421

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P. BOHM,  
 Proprietor and Manager.  
 Hongkong, November 24, 1894. 1907

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 Hongkong from the beginning to the  
 year 1882. Hongkong, 1895. 86.00.

HANDBOOK OF BUDDHISM: A  
 Sanskrit-Chinese Dictionary. Second  
 Edition. Hongkong, 1888. 52.50.

THREE LECTURES ON BUDDHISM.  
 Third Edition. Hongkong, 1884. 15.50.

FENGSHUI: Radiments of Chinese  
 Natural Science. Hongkong, 1873.  
 52.00.

CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CAN-  
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 I. The Trinitarian Classic. 10.50 per set.  
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 Hongkong, August 9, 1895. 1476

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 Hongkong, December 28, 1895. 2404

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 Hongkong, March 3, 1896. 480

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 Hongkong, March 3, 1896. 482

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 THURSDAY, the 5th March, at Noon.

At BOMBAY the Steamers are discharging  
 in Victoria Dock.

For further Particulars regarding Freight  
 and Passage, apply to  
 CARLOWITZ & Co.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, February 28, 1896. 450

## FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).

The Steamship  
*Adewa*,  
 Captain OWENS, will be  
 despatched for the above  
 Port at 3 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 5th  
 March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
 DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, March 2, 1896. 436

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship  
*Dionio*,  
 Capt. BARTLETT, will be  
 despatched as above on  
 THURSDAY, the 5th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, February 10, 1896. 334

## SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship  
*Carnarvonshire*,  
 Capt. E. SINCOCK, will  
 be despatched as above  
 on SATURDAY, the 7th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
 DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, February 29, 1896. 470

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
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STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
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The Co.'s Steamship  
*Maria Teresa*,  
 Captain V. GHERZMAN, will be  
 despatched as above  
 on or about SATURDAY, the 7th  
 March.

Cargo will not be received on board after  
 3 p.m. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage  
 and Freight, apply to  
 SANDER & Co.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, February 29, 1896. 473

## THE OREGON RAILWAY AND

NAVIGATION COMPANY'S  
 PACIFIC STEAMSHIP  
 LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1896.  
 (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Chittigong..... Saturday... 14th March.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED  
 STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

The Steamship  
*Chittigong*  
 will be despatched hence  
 for HONOLULU, VIO-  
 TORIA, B.O., and PORTLAND, ORE-  
 GON, via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on  
 SATURDAY, the 14th March.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United  
 States Ports should be in quadruplicate,  
 and one Copy must be sent forward by  
 the Steamer to the care of the GENERAL  
 EMPLOYE AGENT, Oregon Railway and  
 Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.

For further information as to Passage and  
 Freight, apply to  
 SHEWAN & Co.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, February 25, 1896. 441

## Shipping.

## Steamers.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship  
*Tandah*,  
 Captain HANFALL, will be  
 despatched as above on  
 SATURDAY, the 14th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, February 25, 1896. 439

## FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Following the S.S. *Falldon Hall*).

The Steamship  
*Queen Olga*,  
 Captain HANFALL, will be  
 despatched for the above  
 Port on or about 18th March.

For Freight, apply to  
 SHEWAN & Co.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, February 25, 1896. 440

## Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 100 A.I. British Ship  
*Brodick Castle*,  
 Perseus, Master, will load  
 here for the above Port, and  
 will have quick despatch.

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 SHEWAN & Co.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, December 5, 1895. 2277

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 100 A.I. British Ship  
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 Fulmar, Master, will load  
 here for the above Port, and  
 will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
 SHEWAN & Co.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, February 18, 1896. 338

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Parcels will be received at this Office  
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Shippers are particularly requested to  
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 Hongkong, February 29, 1896. 446

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
 (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Hankow..... 1.5.94 Tuesday Mar. 10.

Taoma..... 2.5.94 Tuesday April 7.

Victoria..... 3.1.97 Tuesday May 5.

HE Steamship *LIANKOW*, Captain  
 W. S. ON, sailing at Noon, on  
 TUESDAY, the 10th March, will proceed  
 to VICTORIA (B.O.) and TAOMA  
 (Wash.), via SHANGHAI, KOBE and  
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 day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or  
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 Hongkong, February 10, 1896. 334

## Mails.

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THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
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 STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND  
 HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Coptic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)..... Friday, March 6, at daylight.

Gama (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)..... Saturday, Mar. 21, at noon.

Badie (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)..... Wednesday, April 8, at noon.

THE Steamship *COPTIC* will be  
 despatched for SAN FRANCISCO,  
 via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA  
 and YOKOHAMA, on FRIDAY, the  
 6th March, at Daylight, connection being  
 made at Yokohama with Steamers from  
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Steamers of this line pass through the  
 INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at  
 HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to  
 break their journey at any point en route.

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Special rates (first class only) are granted to  
 Missionaries, members of the Naval,  
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 to European officials in service of China  
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 their families.

Passengers who have paid full fares, re-  
 maining at San Francisco for China or  
 Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will  
 be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This  
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 from China and Japan to Europe.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to  
 address in full; and same will be received  
 at the Company's Office until 5 p.m. the  
 day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo  
 destined to points beyond San Francisco,  
 in the United States, should be sent to the  
 Company's Office, addressed to the Col-  
 lector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight  
 or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
 Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,  
 Agent.  
 Hongkong, March 2, 1896. 261

## U. S. Mail Line.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
 COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND  
 HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)..... Thursday, Mar. 12, at noon.

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)..... Tuesday, Mar. 31, at noon.

China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)..... Thursday, April 10, at noon.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *CITY*  
 OF RIO DE JANEIRO will be  
 despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via  
 NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and  
 YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 12th  
 March, at Noon, taking Passengers and  
 Freight for Japan, the United States, and  
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 INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at  
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 Company's Office in San Francisco, ad-  
 dressed to the Collector of Customs at San  
 Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and  
 Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
 Company, No. 7, Praya Central.







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## MISSION ET RANGERS.

## History of the Churches of India,

## Burmah, Siam, China, Japan,

## and, &amp;c., &amp;c.

## TRANSLATED BY

## E. H. PARKER, Esq.,

## H.B.M.'s Consular Service.

## To be had of Messrs. LANG, CHAWFORD

## &amp; CO.; Messrs. KELLY &amp; WALSH (Ld.), and

## Mr. W. BREWER; and at the China Mail

## Office.

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## FORMOSA.

## By Mr. G. TAYLOR.

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## CHAWFORD &amp; CO., and Messrs. KELLY &amp;

## WALSH, Limited, Hongkong; also, Mr. N.

## MOULLE, Amoy.

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over two ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &amp;c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except book fide Supplements of the same paper and the same date. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed in a whole or in part at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &amp;c. The charge on them is the same as for books.

The sender of a Registered Article for a Union Country may obtain an acknowledgment of delivery on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers for Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces except to Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Congo Free State, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaii, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Salvador, Serbia, Siam, Spain, Switzerland, Tunis, The Argentine Republic, The Dominican Republic, The Republic of Honduras, United States, to which places 12 oz. (350 grammes) is the limit, and must not exceed these dimensions: 12 inches by 8 inches by 4 inches.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise all civilized countries.

Postage to the United Kingdom.

Letters, 10 cents per ½ oz.

Post Cards, 4 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.

Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters, 10 cents per ½ oz.

Post Cards, 4 cents each.

Reply Post Cards, 8 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.

Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

The General Local Rates for Hongkong, China and Treaty Ports (Canton excepted) are:—

Letters per ½ oz., 5 cents (c).

Post Cards, each, 1 cent.

Reply Post Cards, 2 cents each.

Books and Patterns, per 2 oz., 2 cents.

Newspapers and Prices Current, 2 cents per 2 oz.

Registration, 5 cents.

(a) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao 2 cents.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day.

In Town (Ship Street to Bonhom Street) West, up to level of Robinson Road) at 8 a.m. 10 a.m., noon, 2 p.m. 4 p.m. 6 p.m.

In the Suburbs, 9 a.m., noon, 5 p.m., unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mail.

2. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &amp;c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, or the Ports of China, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

3. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed, if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Bank Notes or Jewellery and, where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

It is forbidden to insert in ordinary or Registered Correspondence (a) Current Coin (b) Articles liable to Customs Duty.

Parcel Post to the United Kingdom.

Parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight are received in Hongkong and at British Post Offices in China, for transmission to the United Kingdom by P. &amp; O. Packet via Gibraltar. No parcel is sent with the Overland Mail via Brindisi. Parcels therefore arrive in London about eight days later than the Mail. Parcels may be sealed, but any parcel, even though sealed, is liable to be opened for examination.

Parcels must be posted in Hongkong before 3 p.m. on the day before the departure of the Mail. Those arriving from the following P. &amp; O. Mail.

The Postage is 40 cents per lb. and 25 cents each succeeding lb. or fraction of a lb. which includes Registration fee, and must be prepaid in stamps. No further charge is made in the United Kingdom except for Customs duties. No parcel must be more than 6 feet 6 inches in length, or 6 feet in greatest length and girth combined. A receipt is given for each Parcel.

The sender must fill up a form of Customs Declaration, which can be obtained free at each Post Office. No parcel can be accepted till this is completely and accurately filled. The only articles ordinarily sent from China, which are liable to duty are Tea and Tobacco.

Dangerous or perishable goods, articles likely to injure the Mails, Liquids (unless securely packed) or parcels easily crushed, such as hand-boxes, are prohibited. No Parcel can be received if its value exceeds \$500.

Parcel may contain a letter to the same address as that of the Parcel itself, or another Parcel to the same address. No other enclosures are allowed.

With regard to inward Parcels, addressees are requested to observe that the Parcel Mail is not opened until the ordinary distribution of letters, &amp;c., is finished. The postage on Parcels at home is 10d. per lb. the Regulations are generally similar to the above, and the Parcels are sent out via Gibraltar.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while

## passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10 in certain cases provided.

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, and within a year at the most from the date of Posting.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handbills, bound books, &amp;c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition. Nor on account of alleged losses of the Contents of Registered covers which have reached their destinations. Nor on account of any article for which the addressee has signed a receipt.

## Misent or Delayed Correspondence.

When correspondence has been misent or delayed (both of which are liable to happen occasionally) all that the addressee need do is to note on the cover, sent to him, or received at 7 p.m., or as the case may be, forward it, without any other writing whatever, to the Postmaster General. This action should be taken the first time cause of complaint occurs; it is a mistake to let such matters pass for fear of giving trouble, a course which generally gives more trouble in the end.

1. Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, Patterns, Bills, Almanacs, &amp;c., for addresses in Hongkong or the Ports of China, in batches of not less than ten of uniform size and weight may be sent to the Post Office unstamped, the postage at the rate of one cent each, being paid in cash or charged to the sender's account. Special accounts may be opened with non-boxholders for the delivery of considerable numbers of such articles.

2. Such covers, when addressed to places other than Hongkong or stamps as heretofore.

3. Circulars, &amp;c., must not exceed 2 ounces each in weight. Patterns, Almanacs, &amp;c., must not exceed 4 ounces each in weight. Heavier articles will be charged ordinary rates.

4. Envelopes containing Patterns, &amp;c., may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed circulars may be enclosed in pattern packets.

5. Addresses must be complete. That is to say, on such covers as are not addressed to heads of houses the addressee's residence or place of business must be added. Incompletely addressed covers will be returned to the sender for address.

## Money Orders.

(Office Hours (Sundays and holidays excepted) 10 to 4, Saturdays 10 to 1, but the office is open from 10 to 5 on the working day next after any day for Europe, which leaves at noon.)

(Money orders cannot be issued or cashed on mail mornings, when closing mails for Europe, until noon.)

1. Money Orders are issued at Hongkong and Shanghai at current rates of exchange on the following Countries and places:—

Canada. China Ports (Hankow, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Fuzhou, Ningpo, Hankow, and Shanghai).

Ceylon.

Hawaii (Sandwich Islands).

British India (including Burmah and the Agencies of the Indian Post Office in the Persian Gulf).

Japan Ports (Nagasaki, Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe, Kio, Yokohama and Hakodate).

New South Wales.

New Zealand.

British North Borneo.

Siam (Bangkok only).

South Australia.

British Settlements (Singapore, Penang and Malacca).

Tanzania.

United Kingdom.

Victoria.

United States of America.

DRAWN THROUGH LONDON OFFICE.

Foreign Countries:—

Austria-Hungary.

Belgium.

Denmark (including Iceland and Faeroe Islands).

Danish West Indies.

Egypt.

France, with Algeria.

German Empire (including Heligoland and the Cameroons).

Holland.

Italy (with Agencies at Tripoli, Assab and Massowah).

Norway.

Orange Free State.

Portugal (including Madeira and the Azores).

Roumania.

Sweden.

Switzerland.

Transvaal.

Foreign Cities and Towns:—

Constantinople.

Smyrna.

Adriatic.

Tangier.

Byzantium.

British Colonies:—

Cyprus.

Falkland Islands.

Gibraltar.

Malta.

Newfoundland.

British Honduras.

Cape Colony.

Gold Coast Colony.

Lagos.

Natal.

St. Helena.

St. Kitts.

St. Lucia.

St. Vincent.

Sierra Leone.

Tobago.

Trinidad.

Tunisia.

Turkish Islands.

West Indies.

Antigua.

Bahamas.

Barbados.

Bermuda.

British Guiana.

British Honduras.

Cape Colony.

Gambia.

Grenada.

Jamaica.

Montserrat.

Nevis.

St. Kitts.

St. Lucia.

St. Vincent.

Sierra Leone.

Tobago.

Trinidad.

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